

[illegible]

The tenth and sixteenth militas, commanded respectively by Cois. Morgan and J. R. Smith, were detailed to guard the proposed trenches and to aid in constructing them. They marched from camp at sunset on the 12th, and drove in the pickets and grand guards of the enemy. They were ordered, also, to shoulder arms and without returning a shot, to occupy the front of the trenching parties, and to occupy the trenches and rifle pits during the whole day and night of the 13th, under furious and incessant fire.

[illegible]

Capt. Moore, First United States Infantry, was twice decorated by his regiment for gallant acts of the batteries and served the guns. I desire to present to your special notice. A more gallant and efficient leader of men I have never known. His gallant and efficient services during the reduction of this place earned him special notice. Col. J. W. Bissell, Engineer received the following commendation from the Adjutant General and during the bombardment of the place. He conducted the erection of the heavy batteries, and remained in the trenches during the bombardment of the place. The Chief of Artillery, has distinguished himself throughout the operations.

Major—Major Butler, Assistant Adjutant General, Major C. A. Morgan, and Captain L. H. Marshall, Aide-de-Camp, and Major Coles, Inspector General—were prompt and efficient in conveying my orders under the

the 1st Cavalry Division and the 1st Cavalry Division, as also of Captain Mower, commanding in the 1st Cavalry, and of Major Lathrop, Chief of Artillery. Colonel Mower, who was killed, was the only officer who completed to make a written report, but desires to mention the following officers of this regiment who displayed conspicuous gallantry:

Lieutenant Colonel Adams, Captains Dean, Hill and Woodside, and Lieutenant Odenbaugh, Randolph a Sergeant.

On the whole loss during the operation was fifty-one killed and wounded. A detailed list will be transmitted as soon as it can be made. The enemy's loss cannot be accurately ascertained, but it is believed that it was at least as heavy over a hundred new graves attest that he must have suffered severely. I am, General, respectfully, your obedient servant.

Brigadier General Commanding
Brigadier General G. W. COLLINS, Chief of Staff and
Engineers, Department of the Mississippi, St. Louis.

Correspondence Between General Fox and General

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
NEW MADRID, March 17, 1862.

CAPTAIN—I transmit the enclosed correspondence between Major General McCown, commanding Confederate forces, and myself, for the information of the General commanding the department. Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN LOPE,

Captain A. H. McLean, Assistant Adjutant General in
partment of the Mississippi.

HE QUARTERS MADRID HEND, March 17, 1862.

GENERAL:—I have many sick. Humanity demands that
they should be placed where they can receive treatment
away from the conflict of arms. Dr. Venable, Medical
Director, is commissioned to propose measures for their
relief. Your obedient servant, J. P. McCOWN,
Major General commanding Confederate forces
General commanding federal forces at New Madrid.

HEADQUARTERS NEW MADRID, March 17, 1862.
BRIGADIER GENERAL SCHUYLER HAMILTON, U. S. A. —
You will please repair to the upper redoubt and ascertain from Mr. Van Hall, who brought me the enclosed letter, what measures he proposes in regard to the sick, & obtain from him such other information as will enable me to act understandingly. Respectfully, General, your obedient servant,
JOHN POPE,
Brigadier General Commanding

At my request General McDowd allowed me to take the present step for the purpose of removing some of our men from Madrid Bend. I wish only to remove those who are too sick to bear transportation by wagon and also, if I am allowed, to remove the women and children from Madrid Bend. No army stores or private property will be carried on the boat, save provisions for the persons on board. Madrid Bend is the same port as Island No. 1.

SANFORD P. YANDALL, Jr.,
Medical Director Gen. McDowd's division, C.S.A.

Sir—Your note of this date, sent through Dr. Yandé is before me. It is proposed to me that the sick of your command be permitted to pass down on the river to some place of safety.

This seems to me a singular request, under the circumstances. After a successful reduction of this place for the simple purpose of blockading the river, I am asked to suspend the blockade, in order that you may disembark.

Major General J. P. McEwen, Commanding C. S. A.,

MISSOURI RIVER, March 21. 1892.
New Madrid, Its Origin, Appearance, &c.—The Earthquake of 1811.

Among the many places hitherto but little known of the vicinity of their own localities, but which will hereafter become "household words," as are Brand wine, Entaw, Fronton and Valley Forge, the little hamlet of New Madrid, Mo., will shine conspicuously for the benefit of the world.

giant achievement of General Pope. Situated a little below the extremity of a short curve in the Mississippi river, about forty-four miles below Hickman, Ky., and about a hundred and forty-three miles above Memphis, Tenn., it is a central point for shipping between the two, and admirably located for a large and flourishing town. Its present population, however, is but about fifteen hundred persons, although added to its commercial advantages it

the seat of justice for New Madrid county. The town was first settled by Spanish emigrants from the Louisiana territory, coeval with the settlement of St. Louis by the French. Around the town the land is broken and rugged—not mountainous or even hilly, but is a trap to appear to be sunk bodily several feet below the general surface. The appearance is owing to the vic-